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places, and brake down the images and cut down the groves, on the other hand we find him acting on the heathen motto, "In time of peace prepare for war." He built fenced cities in Judah, for the land had rest, and he had no war in those years, because the Lord had given him rest. Therefore he said unto Judah, let us build these cities, and make about them walls, and towers, and gates, and bars while the land is yet before us. * * So they built and prospered. And Asa had an army of men that bare targets and spears, out of Judah 300,000, and out of Benjamin that bear shields and bows 280,000; all these were mighty men of valor (II. Chronicles xiv. 6, 8).

Then Zerah, the Ethiopian, came against him with an host of 1,000,000 (men) and 300 chariots. And Asa cried unto the Lord and said: "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power. Help us, O Lord our God, for we rest in Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude." So the Lord smote the Ethiopians and they fled. "They were destroyed before the Lord and His host."

After this victory Asariah, the prophet, went out to meet Asa with this message: "Hear ye me Asa and all Judah and Benjamin. The Lord is with you while ye be with Him, and if ye seek Him He will be found of you, but if ye forsake Him He will forsake you. Now for a long season Israel hath been without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law. But when they in their trouble did turn unto the Lord God of Israel and sought Him, He was found of them. And in those times there was no peace to him that went out, nor to him that came in, but great vexations were upon all the inhabitants of the countries, and nation was destroyed of nation and city of city, for God did vex them with all adversity." * When Asa heard these words he took courage and put away the abominable idols out of all the land of Judah and Benjamin, and out of the cities which he had taken from Mount Ephraim, and renewed the altar of the Lord which was before the porch of the Lord. * * And they entered into a covenant to seek the Lord God of their fathers with all their heart and with all their soul. * * Also concerning Maachah, the mother of Asa the King, he removed her from being Queen because she had made an idol in a grove; and Asa cut down her idol and stamped it and burnt it at the Brook Kidron (II. Chronicles xv. 1-16).

Fifteen years later, forgetful of the deliverance by the hand of the Lord from the Ethiopian host, Asa hired Benhadad, king of Syria, to fight against Israel and thus draw off Baasha, king of Israel, from himself. Although this policy was successful in its tactics, Asa was immediately reproved by Hanani, the seer, in these pregnant words: "Because thou has relied on the king of Syria and not relied on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. Were not the Ethiopians and the Lubims a huge host with very many chariots and horsemen? Yet because thou didst rely upon the Lord He delivered them into thine hand. For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect towards Him. Therein thou hast done foolishly; therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars" (II. Chronicles xvi. 7-9).

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

THE CHRISTIAN WORK.

Arbitration and Conciliation.

Public opinion in the United States has developed so far as to approve in general terms of "arbitration" as a means of settling labor troubles, but it has gone no farther. Even men and women of more than average intelligence have a very hazy idea of what "arbitration" is, and how it works, and the word "conciliation" in connection with the labor question conveys no sort of meaning to them. And yet arbitration and conciliation are two very important and two very distinct things. There are, to begin with, three forms even of arbitration, and these are more or less confused in the discussion of the question by the public. Compulsory State arbitration, voluntary State arbitration and voluntary arbitration are different things, and the objections made to the first are entirely inapplicable to the last two.

The proposal that the State, or the United States, should have power to decide questions arising between employers and employes, and to force either party to accept the decision, and continue a common relation against the will of either party, is absurd, and in the language of the United States Court of Appeals, Judge Harlan presiding, in the late decision overruling the "strike injunction" of Judge Jenkins, it would, in the case of the employes, "be an invasion of one's natural liberty to compel him to work for or to remain in the personal service of another. One who is placed in such restraint is in a condition of involuntary servitude—a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States." What it would be in the case of the employers has not been decided by any United States Court as yet, but certainly something equally contrary to the Constitution and to the common sense of the people of the United States.

Voluntary State arbitration has been made possible in many States, beginning with Pennsylvania in 1883. All the laws so far enacted either provide for State Boards, to whom parties may submit their differences for settlement, and which have certain duties as to investigation, whether the contending parties invite them to act or not, or they provide a means by which voluntary boards may be clothed with certain powers which greatly add to their authority and facilitate their work. In no case, however, is there anything compulsory in the matter, and none of the arguments brought against compulsory arbitration can be used against any of the existing laws.

Of voluntary arbitration much need not be said. In this country it is usually called into use when, after a long and exhausting contest, both labor and capital are thoroughly worn out, and the patience of the community is also coming to an end. Both sides are anxious to make terms—both are too proud to do so, both too sore and angry to be able to come to any mutual agreement without some outside interference; then a man having the confidence of the public is asked to "arbitrate," both sides agreeing to abide by the decision; the case is argued by both sides, the decision rendered, and things sink back pretty much as they were before the strike or lockout. In England, often, and sometimes perhaps here, voluntary arbitration is called in to settle a dispute which has not

yet reached the point of rupture; the employers and employés are wise enough not to waste their force by strike or lockout, but to refer the matter in question to the man who has the public confidence at once. In such cases the procedure is the same—the arbitrator sits as judge, the case is presented by both sides, witnesses are called, and the matter is decided in a way which gives absolute satisfaction to neither party, but still without suspension of work, and without bitter and angry feeling, and the decision is accepted and lived up to, with very few exceptions, and these exceptions are as often on the part of the employers as of the workmen.

All this is very good, but it is not the best. There can be no doubt that a lawsuit is a more civilized method of settling a quarrel than a fight, and yet even a lawsuit is not the ideal method. In the same way arbitration is more civilized than the exhaustion of both parties by a strike or lockout, but neither is the ideal.

The ideal in both cases is to prevent the dispute, or, indeed, to go still farther back and prevent the feelings and the actions which tend to cause a dispute—that is, it is the characters of the men, of the employers and of the employés, which must be modified and educated; it is a fair, a true, a noble, in one word, a Christian relation which should be striven for, and “conciliation” is the technical word which has been selected to describe this relation.

The term is wide enough to cover any permanent relation entered into by employers and employés, the object of which is to discuss together, by their representatives, the questions relating to the trade which are of common interest to both, and to come to some agreement mutually satisfactory. There can be no question that wages, hours of work, payment for overtime, conditions of shops, are all matters of common interest to both employers and employés, and it is strange that either party should claim, as both too often have, the sole right to settle them. Under such conditions the certainty is that they will never stay settled, and it is therefore shorter and far more business-like to consult together and reach a settlement which has the sanction of both sides.

The main distinctions between arbitration and conciliation are the following:

Arbitration is a method of settling a special question or special questions in dispute between two or more parties.

Conciliation is a compact of friendship and justice between two or more parties.

Arbitration is temporary and for use in an emergency.

Conciliation is permanent, and a rule to live by from day to day, from year to year, from generation to generation.

Arbitration involves the intervention of outsiders, experts or others in the affairs of the disputants.

Conciliation requires no intermediary between the parties who practise it; indeed in the nature of things it admits of none.

Arbitration often leads to conciliation; for instance, in the famous coal strike of 1893 in England, the end of the strike (which had lasted nearly four months and had aroused the whole of England and involved the welfare of the whole of England) was brought about by Lord Rosebery acting as arbitrator, but one of the conditions of the settlement was that a permanent Board of Conciliation should be formed to avoid the recurrence of so fearful a

struggle in the future. It is probably a fact, also, that no trade is ready for conciliation until both employers and employés have drunk to the dregs the bitter cup of the experience of strikes and lockouts; until both sides have learned to dread a return of the conflict which means such sorrow, loss and suffering to both.

Arbitration must, moreover, always be provided for as a final resort in all plans for conciliation; there must be provision made for a final decision by an outsider in case mutual agreement should on any occasion really become impossible.

The most successful instance of a Board of Conciliation in this country is that formed in 1885 between the Mason Builders' Association, representing fifty firms of employers in New York City, and the Bricklayers' Unions, which have a membership of about four thousand. The Association of Builders chooses each year eight representatives to serve on the “Joint Board,” and the Bricklayers' Unions choose the same number—and the sixteen men settle by discussion and agreement every question which arises between employer and employé in their respective organizations. This Joint Board holds monthly meetings, if necessary, during the year, but its most important work is the drawing up of the yearly agreement which is done in the spring.

In order to secure conciliation there must exist on both sides a desire, not only for peace, but for justice; no man or body of men whose only idea is to get and to keep all they can wrest by stratagem or by force from others, can in the nature of things be a party to the peaceable adjustment of a question involving their own rights and interests in contest with those of others. The conception of justice is impossible to such minds. They look upon brute force as the only means by which any question can be settled, and they are themselves amenable to no other motive.

To take part in the peaceful settlement of a question, where one's own interests are to be weighed against those of another, requires an advanced moral and intellectual development. A man must be willing, and he must also be able, to see the other side; he must be ready to be convinced; he must have sufficient mind to be able to understand the arguments put forward to convince him, and he must moreover have faith in the honor of others and a strong sense of honor himself. “Though he promise to his hurt,” he must “keep his promise good.”

To repeat, besides intelligence, the moral qualities needed for successful conciliation are love of justice, honor and faith, and this recapitulation brings me to the danger which lurks even in “conciliation.” All good things may be turned to a bad use by selfish men—and the danger is that workmen and employers who possess the intelligence to see what a power they may gain by sinking their differences and joining their forces, and yet who are not actuated by a love of justice, will merely adopt conciliation as a business device, and use it to crush their competitors.

It may result, and in some cases does result, in making a machine which has a hundredfold the power of tyrannizing over outsiders that either the Trade Union or the Employers' Association could possess alone, and then, instead of a blessing, this plan, capable of bringing liberty and peace and mutual respect between employer and employé, becomes only another means of crushing the weak.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The victories of peace are more worthy of celebration than the victories of war. The ravages of armies make every defeat a disaster and every triumph an achievement of destructive power. War is terrible in its results, and unworthy of civilized men; but hardness of heart makes it often unavoidable. Scarcely a generation has passed since this great nation was divided and engaged in one of the bloodiest and most costly wars the world ever knew. Fierce and strong were the passions aroused in the breasts of those who had never been aught but brethren, with one flag and one country. Some said peace might come, because strife must end sometime, but reconciliation never. How little they knew of the nature of the brave soldiers who wore the blue and the equally brave soldiers who wore the gray! Bitter moments were those that followed the downfall of the Confederacy, but they were only moments. They did not lengthen into years. The lost cause was given up once and for ever, and then the healing arts of peace began their gentle ministrations, and the union of States, and our union of hearts and sympathies and devotion to our common country was speedily restored. This was a greater victory than ever Grant or Farragut or Sherman achieved. It is one of those victories not common to war.

BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.

All Germany has been celebrating during the past fortnight. It is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Empire. But the form which the celebrations have taken is that of commemorating the victories of the German armies on French soil, at Worth, Gravelotte, Metz and Sedan; and the Emperor has taken this occasion, as he takes every occasion, to proclaim militarism as the foundation of nationality. The achievement of German unity has been a great work, undoubtedly in the interest of civilization and progress, and not even the French, who are supposed to gnash their teeth at the celebrations going on in Germany, can reasonably object to public demonstrations in memory of that event.

BOSTON HERALD.

A clever burlesque upon American jingo oratory is furnished in the speech of Col. Henry Watterson to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville. In it the colonel says:

"If there is any more fighting to be done, let's go and lick England and take Canada. Let's go and lick Spain and take Cuba. Let's go and lick creation and make the unspeakable Turk vote the American ticket. We can do it. Shoulder to shoulder, with the world before us and Old Glory above, who shall stop?"

This is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm. As far as the veterans were concerned, they, no doubt, appreciated its spirit and its meaning. Men who have been fighters are not anxious to get into a fight again, they know too well what fighting means. There appears to be those, however, who do not see the joke of Col. Watterson's utterances. They really believe them to have been an ardent emanation of patriotic feeling, and in this respect they are not very far removed from what certain people have been facetiously inclined to denominate "Americanism" in our day.

THE WATCHMAN.

The celebration in Germany of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war has revived throughout

Europe discussion of the imminency of the next war. Competent military authorities do not believe that the bursting of the storm can be delayed more than a year or two at the furthest. But the outbreak of a great war will not be determined by military authorities, but by responsible statesmen who realize that a single rash step may, to use Bismarck's grim figure, bleed their country "as white as veal." We are of the opinion that the very magnitude of the preparations that are making for war is the best guarantee of peace; since the preparations make even the strongest nations more wary of giving offence which may prove a spark to the magazine. It is worth noticing, too, how within a twelvemonth the centre of gravity of the world's military interests has shifted towards the Far East.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Secretary Lamont has sent to the house an abstract of the military force of the United States for the year 1894, compiled from the latest returns received by the adjutant-general of the army. The statement shows the organized militia strength by states, gives the number of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and the number of men available for

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. }

A. W. GLEASON,

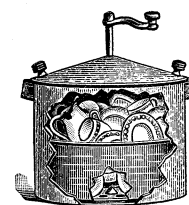
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HOW A WOMAN PAID HER DEBTS.



A lady in Pittsburg makes the following statement: "I am out of debt, and thanks to the Dish Washer business for it. In the past five weeks I have made over \$500, and I am so thankful that I feel like telling everybody so that they can be benefited by my experience. Anybody can sell Dish Washers, because everybody wants one, especially when it can be got so cheap. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I believe that in two years from now every family will have one. You can get full particulars and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., 145 S. Highland Ave., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., and you can't help but make money in this business. I believe that I can clear over \$3000 the coming year, and I am not going to let such an opportunity pass without improvement. We can't expect to succeed without trying."

MRS. B.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

In the past three months we have cleared \$660.75 selling Dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every Dish Washer sold, advertises itself, and sells several more; I don't have to leave the house. People hear about the Dish Washers and send for them, they are so cheap. Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a Dish Washer. Any of your readers who have energy enough to apply for an agency can easily make from \$8 to \$12 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. They help you to get started and then you can make money awful fast.

A. L. C.

military duty unorganized. The grand aggregate is 9,505 commissioned officers, 20,410 non-commissioned officers, 4,047 musicians, 107,394 privates and the number of men available for military duty unorganized is 9,582,806. Given by states, the aggregate organized strength (commissioned and non-commissioned) and unorganized men available is as follows:

States.	Organized.	Available.	States.	Organized.	Available
Alabama,	2,982	165,000	Nevada,	549	6,248
Arkansas,	1,079	205,000	N. Hampshire,	1,337	55,000
California,	4,948	188,072	New Jersey,	3,970	284,887
Colorado,	1,021	85,000	New York,	12,846	750,000
Connecticut,	2,842	98,779	North Carolina,	1,659	240,000
Delaware,	421	28,080	North Dakota,	545	50,000
Florida,	1,011	60,714	Ohio,	6,057	645,000
Georgia,	4,194	264,021	Oregon,	1,565	46,365
Idaho,	304	13,932	Pennsylvania,	8,932	806,230
Illinois,	5,313	700,000	Rhode Island,	1,372	73,945
Indiana,	2,581	481,192	South Carolina,	4,674	181,000
Iowa,	2,478	269,510	South Dakota,	799	35,000
Kansas,	1,724	100,000	Tennessee,	3,369	169,000
Kentucky,	1,471	405,000	Texas,	3,000	300,000
Louisiana,	1,249	138,439	Vermont,	787	44,164
Maine,	1,241	98,978	Virginia,	3,107	220,000
Maryland,	1,907	160,000	Washington,	1,530	85,000
Massachusetts,	6,006	389,529	West Virginia,	838	122,475
Michigan,	2,878	260,000	Wisconsin,	2,571	308,717
Minnesota,	1,900	160,000	Wyoming,	460	8,000
Mississippi,	1,760	233,480	Arizona,	503	7,600
Missouri,	2,096	380,000	New Mexico,	470	25,000
Montana,	517	25,000	Oklahoma,	130	10,000
Nebraska,	1,248	132,000	Utah,	0	825,000

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The representatives of the national governments of the several States and of the armies North and South met at Chickamauga on September 20th and the field marked by one of the fiercest battles of the civil war was dedicated as a national park. On the nineteenth monuments were unveiled by the different States in memory of their slain.

A Spanish cruiser was sunk in the harbor at Havana on the evening of the 18th of September, in collision with the coasting steamer Mootera. Admiral Parejo and about forty of the crew lost their lives.

Asiatic cholera is raging in Hawaii. Lack of medical aid, infected and otherwise improper food and a superstitious terror causes, it would seem, the fatality to be confined almost entirely to the native population.

Advices have been received from Madagascar to the effect that more than three thousand French soldiers have been rendered unfit for service through the inclemency

of the climate. The war continues, however, without special change. On the 23d ult., the French troops are reported to have defeated six thousand Hovas.

The British Foreign office has announced that Chile has renounced her commercial treaty of 1864 with England.

The court of claims has rendered a judgment in favor of the Delaware tribe of Indians and they are soon to receive \$220,000. This with a larger sum received by them from the government last year, it is said, will make every man, woman and child belonging to the tribe worth six thousand dollars.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight may take place at Dallas, Texas, after all. The Governor and good citizens of the State oppose it bravely, but the law against prize fighting as it now stands on the statute book is found to be inactive. The Governor states, however, that he will call an extra session of the legislature to change the law.

An order has been issued by President Cleveland including under civil service all officers whose income from their position is between one thousand and two thousand five hundred dollars, and a large part of the Consular Service.

The Japanese government has ordered five new war ships built on the Clyde, at a cost of twenty-five million dollars. This is one of the first fruits of the war.

General Alfaro entered Quito, Ecuador, with his victorious army on the fourth of September. The whole population joined in welcoming him. A general convention is to be called for the formation of a new government.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the last engagement of the Franco-Prussian war, was celebrated in Germany the first of September.

On the 12th ult., fifty thousand veterans of the Grand Army paraded at Louisville, Ky., where they met for their annual encampment. A caisson exploded and four members of the Louisville Legion were killed.

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I saw that the Telephone patent had expired and I thought what a great seller it would be at a low price. I saw the advertisement of W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, in your paper. They had just what I wanted—a Telephone just like the rich city business men have, and I have been selling them for two months and have made as high as \$50.00 per day when I took a large contract and never less than \$5.00 a day, selling the telephones. I sell them outright, there is no rent, no royalty. Everybody wants them. Anyone can put them up, and I believe they are the greatest convenience and the best seller on earth. Anyone can make big money who can sell goods at all. So many young men are out of employment now, I feel it my duty to bring my experience before the world, so that this winter, with times as hard as they may be, money can be made by those who are now sore distressed. Write to the above firm for particulars.